

Mississkoui Standard.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1836.

NO. 50.

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From the American Monthly for Feb.

NEW YEAR'S EVE OF AN UNHAPPY MAN.

From the German of Jean Paul.

An old man stood at his window on a New Year's eve, and gazed with an eye of settled despair on the immovable, eternally blooming, heaven above, and the silent, pure white earth beneath him, upon which, at that moment, there was no being so joyless and sleepless as himself. For his grave was nigh at hand—it was hid only by the snows of age, not by the verdure of youth; and he brought to it, out of his whole richly gifted life nothing but errors, crimes and diseases; an enfeebled body, a desolate soul, a heart full of venom, and an old age full of remorse. The lovely days of youth came back upon him like spirits, and led him away to the bright morning of his days, when his father first placed him at the turning point of human life, whence the right hand road leads by the broad sunlit path of virtue, to a wide and peaceful region of clear light, rich treasures, and heavenly inhabitants; while the left hand one plunges down through the hollows of vice into a dark depth, distilling with deadly poisons, full of hissing serpents, and the damp, sultry vapors of the tomb.

Alas! the serpents were even then clinging to his breast and the poison to his tongue, and he knew where he was.

In despair and unpeppable torture he cried out to heaven, 'Give me my youth again! Father! place me again at the turning point that I may make another and a better choice!'

But his father and his youth were both long gone by. He saw an ignis fatuus playing over marshes and expiring in the church-yard; and he said 'behold the days of my folly!' He saw a star fall from Heaven and melt into darkness upon the earth. 'Tis thyself said his bleeding heart; and the serpent's teeth of remorse fastened more sharply on his wounded spirit.

While he struggled with these feelings, the song that announced the new year floated down from the watch-tower like distant church music. His emotions became softer; he looked around on the horizon and abroad over the wide earth, and thought of the friends of his youth, who now happier and better than he, were teachers of the world, parents of happy children, and blessed by providence; and he said: 'Alas! had I but willed it I too might have slumbered through this night with tearless eye. Alas! beloved parents! I too might have been happy, had I but followed my new year's advice and new year's wishes.'

While this feverish thought of his youthful days was upon him, it seemed to him as though a skeleton in the neighboring church-yard rose slowly, and put on his likeness, till his superstitious fancy saw in it living youth, and his own once blooming youthful figure danced before his eyes in bitter mockery.

He could not bear to look upon it; he covered his eyes, a thousand warm tears fell in the snow; he could only sigh heavily, hopeless all senseless; 'Return my youth! do but return!'

And she returned, for his new years eve was but a fearful dream; but he thanked God that he was allowed, while yet in his youth, to turn aside from the foul by-ways of vice to the sunny path which leads to purity and happiness.

Youthful reader! if thou, like him, art upon the road of error, turn like him. This fearful dream will one day be thy judge; but when thou shalt exclaim in anguish, 'Return, my youth!' it will not return.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly.
Saturday, 27th February.

ELECTIONS.

The house went into committee on the Third report of the Standing committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr Besserer, President of the committee stated that the committee had enquired into the merits of the petition of divers inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui, praying for the removal of the poll from Frelighsburg to Bedford, and had come to the conclusion that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted. He would, therefore, submit a resolution to that effect.

Mr Baker said that he had heard of no complaints whatever in the county respecting the present place of polling, and he considered the project as having been got up merely, for party spirit, arising from the location of the court-house and gaol. He would have no objection to granting an additional poll to the county, to be held at Bedford, but he could not consent to the poll being removed from Frelighsburg, as the attempt was made merely from a vindictive spirit.

Mr Knight entered into some details respecting distances, &c. He said that the hon. member (Baker) had abandoned his friends and the principles that he promised on the hustings to support in the house. The hon. member was very inaudible in the gallery.

Mr Baker said that he certainly had friends in the village of Bedford, but he would not on that account, although others might, consent to rob others in order to curry favor with those friends. There was something mysterious in the conduct of his hon. colleague, (Knight,) who appeared unwilling that his constituents should know that he was in favour of removing the poll to Bedford, and wished to have his (Mr Baker's) evidence before the committee taken down in such a manner as to corroborate his own evidence. He (Mr Baker) had since learned that his evidence had been recorded so as to corroborate that of his colleague, but he had since applied to the committee, and had received five different promises that it should be corrected. He despised the personal reflections of his colleague, but since he was on that tack he would just hint that his hon. colleague had a tavern stand in the village of Bedford. (Great laughter.) He (Mr Baker) had seen the petition in favour of removing the poll, signed by about 200 persons, but the petition prayed for the removal of the poll, not to Bedford, as his hon. colleague would wish to have it, but to the Upper Mills at Stanbridge. To that petition, however, a counter-petition had been presented, signed with about seven hundred good names, as far as he (Mr Baker) was capable of judging. He trusted that the house would not lend itself to forwarding such petty interests as were manifest in this 'small game' transaction.

Mr O'Callaghan read some extracts from the evidence adduced before the committee on Elections, &c. in order to prove that the hon. member (Baker) was contradicting himself. By that evidence it appears that the hon. member had admitted the village of Bedford to be the most populous in the county and the most central.

Mr Baker said that Bedford was certainly a populous village, but his words had been recorded in a manner to make him say that he approved of the removal of the poll, which he did not.

Some further discussion ensued, and on a division the motion for removing the poll was carried 45 to 5. The committee then rose and its report was ordered for reception on Monday.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of the house adjourned.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

SATURDAY, March 5, 10, A. M.
Mr Blackburn reported on the Lumber bill; committed for Monday next.

Mr Dubord reported on his Excellency's Message relating to the new custom house at Quebec; committed for Monday.

Mr Power reported on the petitions relating to the pew reserved for the senior captain of Militia; and it was Resolved, that the house do not proceed further upon the said subject during the present session and the consideration of the same be resumed at the next session of the Legislature.

The Fire Societies bill was passed.

A Message was received from the council, agreeing to the following bills:

1. Depot of Provisions; 2. Inland customs; 3. Militia; 4. New hall of assembly; 5. Grosse Isle Purchase; 6. Charitable Institutions; 7. Steam Dredging Vessel; 8. Education Encouragement; 9. Normal Schools; 10. Evans' Treatise on Agriculture; 11. Sanitary and Charitable purposes Reimbursement and Future Provision bill; 12. Religious Congregation bill, with amendments.

The Resolutions passed in committee yesterday on the affairs of the late receiver General, were concurred in; and a bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners to bid at the sale of the Seignior of Lauzon by the Sheriff, and for other purposes, was read a first time; second reading on Monday.

The Resolutions passed in committee yesterday, respecting the Chambly Canal, were concurred in.

The Scatterie and St. Paul's Island light house Commissioner bill was read a second time.

5, P. M.

Mr Morin reported the following answer to the address of the 26th ultimo:—

Gentlemen,—In considering the subject to which my attention is drawn by this address, I find that at the conclusion of the last war with the United States of America, an offer of land was made by direction of his Royal highness the prince of Wales, to all who had served in the embodied Militia during that war, according to their respective ranks. The time within which applications for the Royal bounty were to be made, was limited to the 1st May, 1823. On an address from the house of assembly, this time was extended for one year, and subsequently, in pursuance of instructions received in the Month of June 1829, from his Majesty's Government, authorizing a further extension of the time, public notice was issued in the usual manner, that applications for land on account of Militia services would be received until the 1st of August, 1830, after which period no claim of that description would under any circumstances be admitted. In consequence of these clear and peremptory instructions, as well as from the general tenor of the regulations which have emanated from his Majesty's Government for the management and disposal of the waste lands of the Crown, I feel that I do not possess the power to order, as prayed in this address, that lands be granted to all the Militia during the last American war. But it will afford me much pleasure to meet the wishes of the assembly as far as I can in this matter. It will be convenient, therefore, to divide the claims of this meritorious body of men, in whose behalf the assembly now interest themselves, into three classes:—1stly. Those who have received Tickets of Location, but have omitted to occupy the lands allotted to them, or, having occupied them, to fulfil the conditions specified in the Tickets. 2dly. Those who omitted to procure Location Tickets, but duly lodged their claims previous to the 1st of August, 1830. 3dly. Those who have altogether neglected to take any steps previously to that date, to entitle them to participate in the royal bounty.

To the last mentioned class I regret that it is, for the reasons above alluded to out of my power to grant any indulgence. But with respect to the two former, I will take into my favourable consideration whether I cannot give effect to the views which the assembly express in their favour, by ordering grants to be made to them, under Letters Patent, containing the usual reservations, but without any other condition than that of performing the public and joint labour required by the laws of the Province.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 5th March, 1836.

Mr Morin reported the following answer to the address of the 27th ultimo.

Gentlemen,—I do not conceive it to be within the scope of the powers delegated to me as Governor in Chief of these provinces, to annul or abridge the rights and privileges conferred on any of his Majesty's subjects by a charter under the royal Sign Manual of which the provisions

have been confirmed and extended by an act of the Imperial Legislature.

I request you, therefore, to acquaint the House of Assembly in answer to this address, that, during the subsistence of the contracts and arrangements which, ratified by so high a sanction, have been made between his Majesty's Secretary of State and the British American Land Company, I do not feel myself authorised to refuse the issuing of Patents conveying to the said company such portions of the wild lands of the crown in this province, as may not be more than equivalent to the purchase money actually paid by them in accordance with the terms of their contract.

I however readily accede to the request of the house contained in the latter part of the Address, and will desire to be laid before it, without delay, a statement of all such patents or instruments, as have issued in this province in favor of the said company since its formation, and of the situation of the lands therein included.

Castle of St. Lewis,
5th March, 1836.

Mr Huot, the following answer to the address on contingencies:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to inform the House of Assembly that I will comply with the prayer of this address, and immediately issue a warrant for the amount required on account of their contingent expenses.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 5th March, 1836.

Mr Power, the following to the Address of yesterday:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to acquaint the House of Assembly, that I will with pleasure accede to the prayer of this address, and communicate without delay copies of the resolutions which accompany it, to the Government of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 5th March, 1836.

Mr Leslie reported on the Mutual Fire Insurance companies' bill.

Mr Perrault presented the 9th Report of the Standing committee of grievances (relating to Mr Justice Thompson; committed for Tuesday next, and to be printed.

The council's amendments to the agricultural abuses bill were amended.

Mr Viger introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Chambly canal.

Mr Viger also introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a dam and lock above the village of St. Ours on the river Richelieu.

His Excellency's answer of this day relating to Militia lands and to the land company, were referred to the standing committee on lands.

On motion of Mr Thibault, an address was voted for copies of the reports, Plans, correspondence and other documents relative to the execution of the Act of the 1st Will. IV. cap. 20, the object of which is the improvement of the River St. Lawrence at the place called St. Anne rapids.

The Lessors and Lessees bill; the Cession de Biens bill; the sick Mariners bill, and the Sole Leather bill, were passed.

The bill to support a commissioner to arbitrate with other commissioners respecting light houses on Scatterie and St. Paul's Islands, was ordered to be engrossed.

The house spent some time in committee on Roads, and rose for want of a quorum.

Monday, 7th March, 1836.

10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr O'Callaghan 209 copies of the petition to the Imperial Parliament on the state of the province, to be printed.

The Montreal and Quebec incorporation bills, the Lachine canal bill, and the light houses on Scatterie and St. Paul's Islands commissioner bill were passed.

A message was received from the council for communication of the documents on which the bill for changing one place of Election in the county of Mississkoui, is founded; and agreeing to the Coal bill and Montreal custom house bill.

Mr Child presented the 10th report of grievances, committed for to-morrow. [The committee recommend that £50, be granted to Silas H. Dickerson as a partial relief.]

The amendment made in committee to the council's amendments to the Agricultural abuses bill was concurred in.

The Chambly canal bill and the St. Ours dam and lock bill, were read the second time, engrossed and passed.

The Lauzon commissioners bill was read the second time, and committed.

The Montreal Mutual Fire Insurance

Companies bill was ordered to be engrossed.

At two o'clock the house went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, with their addresses to his Majesty and to his Excellency, on the state of the Province; and being returned, Mr Speaker reported the following answer.

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In compliance with the prayer of this address, your petition to his most gracious Majesty on the state of the province shall be transmitted to the colonial Minister, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne.

5 o'clock, P. M.

Mr Gury reported his Excellency's answer to the address of 2d instant:—

Gentlemen,—I will cause to be laid before the House of Assembly, in compliance with the prayer of this address, the documents therein mentioned relating to the commissions of certain Advocates.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 7th March, 1836.

A message was received from the council, agreeing to the Judicature bill with amendments.

A bill for making all mortgages and hypothèques special, for abolishing customary dower *douaire coutumier*, and for other purposes, was received from the council, & read the first time; second reading Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr Letourneau, 200 copies of his Excellency's answer to the address relating to grants of land for Militia services, were ordered to be printed.

The house took into consideration the council's amendment to the Religious congregations bill; further consideration to-morrow.

The house went into committee on the council's amendments to the Judicature bill and rose without reporting.

Mr Caron rose in his place, and vacated his seat, and a warrant for a new writ was ordered.

Mr Deblois presented the eleventh report of grievances relating to the erection of a new church in the parish of Ancienne Lorette.

Mr Gury presented the 12th report of grievances, relating to Mr Justice Thompson to be printed.

Mr Knight reported on the various documents relative to the erection of a gaol and court house in the county of Mississkoui, and to the division of the Seignior of St. Armand into two parishes.

The Gaspe Fisheries Bill were passed.

The council's amendments to the agricultural abuses bill, as amended by this house, passed.

The Quarantine bill was read the second time and committed for to-morrow.

The house spent some time in committee on roads and public improvements, and rose for want of a quorum.

Tuesday, 8th March, 1836.

ten o'clock, A. M.

The Mutual Fire Insurance companies bill was passed.

The house spent some time in committee on the Quarantine bill; to sit again in the afternoon.

The following resolutions were passed in committee, reported, and concurred in:—

1st. That Jacques Surprenant, deceived Louis Lacoste, Esq., member for the county of Chambly, with the view of obtaining an allowance which his bad conduct prevented him from being entitled to, as master of the School No. 11, in the parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfinde in the county of Acadie.

2d. That Jean Baptiste Miville Dechene obtained by fraudulent means, the allowances for the Schools No. 2 in the Parish of St. Valentine in the county of Acadie, and No. 1 of the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Blairfinde, in the county of Chambly, while by the law he was entitled to no more than one allowance.

3d. That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in chief, with a copy of the report made by the special committee, and the documents accompanying it, praying him to be pleased to direct the proper officer to adopt legal means to compel the said Jacques Surprenant to refund to the province, £15 currency, and the said Jean Baptiste Miville Dechene, £12 currency, which they fraudulently obtained and received from the Receiver General of this province.

Resolutions were passed in committee on the tenth report on grievances; to be reported to-morrow.

Mr O'Callaghan reported the following answer to the address of the 4th instant:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to acquaint the house of assembly in answer

to this address, that as, under the circumstances stated in the accompanying Resolution, the usual custom of engrossing bills on parchment, cannot be observed, I shall not hesitate to receive such bills written on paper as may be passed during the remainder of the present session.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 8th March 1836.

5 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr Besserer, the Documents on which is founded the bill for changing one of the places of Election in the County of Missiskoui, are to be communicated to the council.

Mr Morin reported on the mode of communication to be had with the agent in England during the recess and in case of a dissolution, and the means to be adopted for communicating the correspondence to the members; committed for to morrow.

Mr O'Callaghan presented the 3d Report on the State of the Post Office Department; 50 copies to be printed.

Quebec Constitutional Association.

The sub-committee appointed by a resolve of the executive committee of the 2nd March instant, to consider the present state of affairs in the colony, as connected with the objects of the association, and to report, if it be expedient or necessary to adopt, any and what measures in relation thereto,

REPORT:

That the sub-committee have thought it proper to confine their enquiries into the state of public affairs as affecting the objects of the association, and of the petitioners, to the principal events and proceedings which have taken place since the report submitted to the general meeting of the 21st Jan'y. last.

The then state of affairs as affecting the aforesaid objects, is detailed in the report made to the general annual meeting of the 28th November, and in the said report of the 21st Jan.

The subsequent events and proceedings which have a material bearing on the prospects of the Petitioners, are:

1st. The continued co-operation of a majority in the house of assembly of Upper Canada, in the views and objects entertained by the leaders of the Majority of French origin in Lower Canada.

2nd. The declarations on the part of his Majesty's Government, contained in that part of the instruction of the 17th July, 1835, to the royal commissioners sent to this Province.

3d. The recent proceedings of the house of assembly, and more particularly the refusal to vote the arrears due for the last three years, for the support of the civil Government, and the administration of justice in this Province.

4th. The proceedings of constitutional meetings of the petitioners throughout the province.

Your committee are aware, that for some years past, there has been an active communication between some of the leading members of the Upper Canada and Lower Canada houses of assembly, particularly since the general election of 1834. It has been endeavored to extend these communications to all the North American Colonies, by means of hired agents, recently paid out of monies advanced for the contingencies of the Lower Canada assembly, resident in London, and no pains have been spared by these agents to produce a combined action in all the Provinces, to enable the leading members of the assemblies to remove all checks to their arbitrary and exclusive control within the colonies, and to repudiate the just, necessary, and lawful authority of the King, which is indispensable and to the connection of the Colonies with the empire, and for ensuring peace and justice, and equal protection to all his Majesty's subjects residing in the said Colonies or resorting thereto.

It is only in Upper Canada that this combination has hitherto obtained any decided success; and in that province it only became apparent at the session of the assembly, last spring, more by the management of those connected with the Lower Canada Leaders, than by any expressed declaration of the Upper Canada assembly.

At the session of the Upper Canada, Legislature, which opened on the 14th Jan. last, the co-operation before referred to became decided. It will be recollected, that shortly after the opening of the Lower Canada assembly, on the 27th October last, and previous to the opening of the session in Upper Canada, two persons intimately connected with the Upper Canada leaders, visited Quebec, and had frequent communications with the leading members of the Lower Canada assembly, when the course to be followed in Upper Canada was probably settled.

This co-operation of the leaders in the two provinces, for objects which evidently have a tendency to the attainment of power and emolument for themselves and associates, has been promoted by the indecision of the British Government during several years, on the attempts made in Lower Canada to obtain from the British Parliament, the subversion of the established constitution, which is the same in both Provinces; by the abuses which had grown up in some departments of the local government; and by the encouragement of final success held out to the parties in Lower Canada, by their hired agents and others in England. There is however, reason to believe that the majority of the

of their ancestors, and satisfied with the liberal views of the British Government as again made public, will repudiate the unnatural connection into which some of their representatives have entered, and discontinue the encroachments on the authority of his Majesty and the British empire which originated not with the people of Lower Canada, but with a few leaders in the house of assembly.

Your committee have seen with pleasure the declarations of his Majesty's Government contained in the despatch of the 17th July last, forming instructions to the Royal Commissioners appointed for this Province, as communicated to the Legislature of Upper Canada, by the recently appointed Lieutenant Governor of that province.

This despatch puts beyond a doubt the favorable decision of his Majesty's Ministers on the following objects, prayed for by the petitioners for whom the Executive committee of the association has acted:

1st. The independence of the Judges.

2d. A Tribunal for the trial of impeachments.

3d. No modification of the constitution of the Legislative council, excepting such as may be founded on the principles, and conceived in the spirit of the constitutional Statute now in force.

4th. The establishment of some adequate security against the evils which have resulted from the abusive exercise of the powers confided to the Assembly over the public revenues.

5th. The retention in the hands of the Crown, of the exclusive management and disposal of the waste lands.

These indeed embrace the principal objects prayed for by the petitioners, excepting a better composition of the Executive council—security for the appointment of fit persons as members of the legislative council—a reform in the system of Judicature and the administration of Justice, and a fair distribution of the representation throughout the province, concerning all which, the views of the British Government have not yet been made public.

Since the report of the 21st January, the house of assembly of this province has been actively engaged in the most extraordinary line of proceeding ever adopted in a British province, professing allegiance to the King.

It has refused, or neglected for several years past, to provide a Tribunal for the trial of impeachments. In the 92 Resolutions of the 21st February 1834, which it has confirmed at every session since, it declared 'his Majesty's officers, both civil and military, a combined faction induced by interest alone to contend for the support of a government inimical to the rights, and opposed to the wishes of the people.' (Vide 30th and 31st Resolutions.) That 157 of the officers of the civil government were 'apparently of British or foreign origin,' and only 47 of 'French origin'; and that of the Judges in the three great districts, only one in each, was of 'French origin.' (Vide 75th and 76th Resolutions.) At this session it has commenced or renewed accusations against four of the seven Judges of 'British origin,' and against two members of the legislative council holding offices under the Crown.—Two Sheriffs, one coroner, one clerk of the peace, & several others, examining such witnesses, and calling for such documents as the accusers chose to bring forward before committees named by the assembly, without any one on the part of the accused to cross-examine such witnesses, or call other witnesses, or evidence and without hearing the parties, the assembly, after the most violent appeals to passion and prejudice from some of its members, has pronounced all those whose cases have heretofore come before it, guilty, and addressed the Governor for their removal from office.

It can hardly be presumed that the assembly itself expects that any Governor, commissioned by the King, will comply with such addresses. Great and certain evil is, however, effected by these proceedings. No administration of justice, no officer of government, however pure, able and faithful, could stand against such a system of public calumny, under colour of judicial proceedings, and the appearance of a legal sanction. All these accusations, are not only spread throughout the provinces, and in the adjoining colonies and country, in newspaper reports of the debates in the assembly, but the reports whereon these addresses are founded, are to be forwarded to the salaried Agent of the assembly, and his assistants in England, to be used in Parliament and through the press, as documents having a like weight, and entitled to similar credit as reports of the house of commons.

It matters little what may be the intentions of the movers in these proceedings, the effect is to bring, if possible, the British Government and the administration of Justice in the colony into contempt; to alienate the affections of the subject from his Majesty, weaken his allegiance, and undermine British connection, which of late the leaders in that body have affected to cherish.

That any government should exist in a British colony, which would countenance, suffer such proceedings to be perseveringly resorted to, is indeed a grievance of which every peaceable and loyal subject is justly entitled to complain, however desirous he may be to see abuses eradicated.

The effect on the administration of justice, and the due execution of the duties of public officers is peculiarly alarming. Reduced to a state of extreme distress from the withholding their just dues by the as-

sembled and rewarded, there are few men who possess a sufficient degree of moral courage to resist the temptation of yielding a corrupt compliance to those who may be their accusers, or Judges in the hope of escaping the torture and ruin which has visited or threatened so many of their colleagues.

On the 9th November last, his Excellency Lord Gosford, Governor in Chief, transmitted a message to the assembly, with a statement of the arrears due for the service of the civil government on the 10th October preceding, amounting to £135,617 9s. 10d. sterling, expressing his confidence 'That the House of Assembly will see the necessity of proceeding without delay, to a consideration of this part of the public accounts.' The amount of the arrears includes £30,519 4s. sterling, advanced from the Military chest, in payment of part of these arrears. This was followed the same day by an address from the Assembly for an advance of £22,000, nominally to pay arrears due, and towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House for the present session, £16,920 of which arrears were included in the general amount of the arrears above mentioned of £135,617 9s. 10d. The whole amount prayed for by the Assembly, viz: £22,000 was advanced by his Excellency on the 11th November.

The general statement of arrears was referred by the assembly to the standing committee of public accounts, on the 9th November,—which on the 6th January reported. This Report was finally referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the province, for the 11th February, on which day a call of the house was ordered. On the 23d February a motion to vote the arrears was negatived in committee of the whole, yeas 31, nays, 42, & the house proceeded to vote half a year's salary to the Governor, judges and public officers, and departments, &c. from 15th January, 1836, to 15th July, on the estimate submitted by the Governor for the year, from the 10th October, 1835, to 10th October, 1836, leaving out several salaries heretofore sanctioned by the Legislature, and imposing conditions never before so sanctioned.

With respect to the arrears, and the supply for the current year, thus refused to be voted by the Assembly, his Excellency expresses himself in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session on the 27th October, as follows: 'I earnestly request you to pass such votes as affect the liquidation of these arrears, and provide for the maintenance of the public servants, pending the enquiry of the Commissioners, to which I have alluded. Should you place the government in this position, I am authorized to engage that no part of the surplus proceeds of the Crown Revenue, which may accrue, beyond the charges to which they are at present permanently liable, shall, in the interval of the Commissioner's enquiry, be applied to any purpose whatever, unless with your consent.' With regard to the £30,519 4s. 2d. 'advanced, from the Military Chest, under the sanction of his Majesty's Government, to meet the pressing exigencies of the public service,' his Excellency says 'His Majesty hopes that an issue made in reliance on the just and liberal feelings of the house of assembly, and designed for no other purposes, than to prevent a highly inconvenient interruption of the general business of the province, will be cheerfully paid.'

After such declarations on the part of the Crown, and after the reception they have received on the part of the assembly, your committee presume that no British Ministry can be so wanting to the dignity of the Crown as to submit to further humiliation; and that the offer of giving up the hereditary revenue of the Crown in this Province, in consideration of an adequate Civil List, must be withdrawn, as entirely hopeless. The British Government is indeed put to the option of abandoning all pretensions on the part of the Crown to its lawful authority in the province, or to provide for the payment of its officers, indispensable to the administration of the civil government within the Province.

The injustice and distress to the parties immediately concerned, the decrease of employment to the industrious classes, from the non-payment of advances, the discontinuance of public works and improvements, the want of confidence and insecurity resulting from the inefficiency of Government, occasioned by the withholding of the salaries of the judges and public officers as already set forth in the petitions presented at the last session of the Imperial Parliament, are now increased and more severely felt.

This grievance is indeed become intolerable, and amounts almost to the withdrawal of the King's protection from his loyal subjects in the colony, which is justly to be deprecated by all, as the forerunner of anarchy and bloodshed.

In this point of view, increased watchfulness, activity and union, are more necessary than ever, among all those who are determined to maintain the public peace and their connexion with the countries of their forefathers, together with that freedom and security which they have formerly enjoyed in this portion of the King's dominions.

(To be Continued.)

London, Thursday evening, Feb. 4.—His Majesty this day opened the session of Parliament with the usual formalities. He went in state from St. James' Palace, preceded and followed by the whole of his household retinue, in a carriage drawn by

eight horses richly caparisoned, with superb new harness—the postillions and footmen in attendance being also dressed in new state liveries.

His Majesty's departure from the palace and arrival at the House of Peers, was announced by the firing of cannon.

Though the day was far from favorable, the crowds of people to view the procession were very great, and along the whole line of road which his Majesty passed, he was received with loud cheers.

His Majesty, we are happy to state, appeared to be in possession of excellent health.

On his Majesty's arrival at the House of Peers, he was conducted to the Throne with the usual ceremonies, and in a firm and distinct voice delivered the following most gracious speech:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

'My Lords and Gentlemen:

'It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed, without delay or interruption, to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

'I continue to receive from all my Allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations, which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France, is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

'Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavors to remove causes of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French; the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honor of both.

'I have still to lament the civil contest in the Northern province of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagement into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of the dominions; and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union.

'I have given directions that there be laid before you the Treaty, which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

'I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared, and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well considered economy.

'The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

'The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of Agriculture, may deserve your enquiry, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

'My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I have not yet received the further report of the commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them, are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, with the intention of making it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

'Another subject, which will naturally occupy you is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and measures will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections, to which it has hitherto been subject.

'The principle of toleration in which I have been invariably guided, must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am, therefore, anxious that you should consider whether your measures may not be framed, which, whilst they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

'Speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the Law, and more particularly in the court of Chancery.

'I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of Tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

'You are already in possession of the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

'A further report of the commission of inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

'I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country; and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands; persuaded that you will so treat them, as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The question is repeatedly asked, by those who take an interest in political matters,—what result can reasonably be expected from our existing differences, if the present aspect of affairs be not changed by more flattering appearances for the future? The answer, in our opinion, can only be, that we are hurrying fast onward to anarchy and confusion—all the bonds and ties of society must, consequently, soon be released,—and a civil warfare cannot but ensue, if a people, strong in their attachment to the institutions of their forefathers, are to be degraded and insulted in the land acquired by the blood and treasure of their ancestors; if a domineering faction are to blight and wither every germ which holds out future promise,—while consequences as fatal to England on the one hand, as to Canada on the other, must inevitably follow such an unparalleled and unnatural condition of affairs as now exists within this province.

Let any one examine the state of Lower Canada in any department or branch of Executive, Legislative or Judicial authority, ...in commerce or agriculture,—in laws and institutions,—in roads and local improvements,—in morals or education,—in literature or the sciences, and the same unfavorable and hideous picture is presented to view. We cannot, at the present moment pass these several points fully in review, but we may point out a few facts which, we conceive, justify us in asserting, that our condition is such as scarcely possible to render worse.

We have an Executive, whose authority and influence is equally disregarded by the two great political parties of the province. The one, governing themselves by the principles of the constitution, no longer honor it, in consequence of its open violations of public right, and the abandonment of all sense of proper respect for itself, which it has manifested; the other, equally despising it for its sycophancy and submission, and rejoicing at the successful manner in which they have deceived the flatterers, by obtaining all they desired, without yielding in return, the condition of the secret compromise. We have an Executive swayed by 'precise instructions' to violate the law 'cheerfully'—peniless and powerless—distressed by all, and respected by almost none;—we have an Executive, that shows its favors upon the authors of seditious attacks upon the country of which we are a colony, of treasonable threats of rebellion and appeals to foreign intervention, and of slanderous diatribes upon the natives of that land, which raised them from a condition of French slavery to British freedom. In short, we have an Executive, that has not by any single act shewn that firmness and decision of character by which it ought to have been distinguished, and which will inevitably be crushed under the intolerable burden of its own inefficiency, or annihilated by the strong feelings of resistance which it has naturally aroused. Already has rumor announced a probable and early change in this portion of our condition, but we cannot yet place confidence in the pleasing intelligence.

We have a Legislature, the component branches of which are at decided variance with each other,—which cannot possibly be brought to approximate, and are constantly in open collision. The one branch has advanced pretensions which the other declares to be untenable, and because the latter exercises its legitimate authority in pronouncing its opinion upon the proceedings of the former, its abolition is sought for because it offers an impediment to the unlimited and uncontrolled dominion of the other. We find the representative body led & governed by an ambitious demagogue, disregarding all claims of justice and honor to satisfy political vengeance, and seeking to prostrate all public functionaries beneath their irresponsible authority. We also view public improvements in the province at a stand—old and antiquated customs maintained with singular pertinacity—the wheels of government clogged and impeded through their hostile feelings,—public officers left in a state of starvation—our trade, instead of being cherished by their fostering care, likely to be destroyed

by the traitorous assistance they lend to our enemies—in fact the picture is too revolting to be contemplated in the mass, and in its minor details is equally sickening.

We hope, however, that the constitutionalists will not yet despond or consider their cause as lost. The assembly have reiterated their false charges in their late address to his Majesty, and we are therefore morally bound in justice to ourselves, to protest against the declarations they have put forth in the name of the people of every creed. The QUEBEC Constitutional Association have taken steps for a meeting with this intention, and we hope to see the example thus shown produce its due effect throughout the province.

The necessity of sending an agent to LONDON to advocate our cause, has been alluded to by some of our cotemporaries; and we hope to see the suggestions thus thrown out promptly adopted. The representations proceeding from the public press may have their weight, but much is lost by our distance from the scene of discussion. We must meet our foes before the authority to which they have appealed and strong in our hopes, and confident in the justice of our cause, we need not despair of success.

Yesterday after mass, (after mass, let it be well understood,) and after about twelve days' preparations, was presented to Mr. Papineau, at his boarding-house, an address from the electors of the Upper and Lower Town, expressing approbation of his vote, and that of the Majority, on the question of the Supplies. The deputation might be composed of about four hundred persons at the most, among some curious individuals, there were at the utmost two hundred voters. Let it be remarked that we place things at the highest. Dr. F. X. Drole, formerly of St. Anne de la Perade, formerly of Chateau Richer, formerly of the Isle of Orleans, of Machiche and other places, spoke for the deputation, and read the address in French, after which Mr. Hart, a young advocate of this city, read it in English. The honorable Speaker returned to the deputation the compliments which they proffered to him in the address, and every one then returned to his home, strengthening in the opinion of all the spectators the conviction they had already formed, that public opinion in Quebec is not with the majority of the House of Assembly. There was not to be seen in the assembly any of those well known public characters, who enjoy the esteem of their fellow-citizens, and who are every where the certain indication of public opinion. There was not there one single member of the constitutional committee of 1822, and of the forty members of that of 1833, only five could be counted.

Let it not be supposed that we rejoice at the disaster of yesterday—no, we are really extremely sorry for it. The man of the people—the man who was our personification before strangers, cannot be the principal actor in a rash enterprise, without the whole country losing some part of its consideration abroad. Before taking a public step of this nature, some attention at least to appearances ought to have been observed. But, could any thing else but a rash procedure be expected, from the passionate spirit which presides over the editorial management of the articles of the *Vindicator* and *Minerve* for some time past?—*Canadian*.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR, Sir—Please give the following an insertion in your columns.

According to previous notice, a Seigniorial Temperance Convention was held at Sagersfield, on Friday the 11th instant, at which meeting Dan. B. Gilbert presided as chairman. The following Resolutions were offered, and passed.

1. Moved by Wm. Foster, That this meeting views with gratitude the prosperity of the Temperance cause, and looks forward with pleasing anticipation to the final accomplishment of its objects.

2. Moved by James Court, That, whereas, the Temperance Reformation is yet but little known in this province, and information on the subject must precede the good which its discussion is calculated to produce; therefore, the publication of the Canada Temperance Advocate, is cordially hailed by this convention, which pledges its efforts towards supporting said Advocate, especially on the liberal terms now advanced to the public.

3. Moved by B. Maynard, That the thanks of this convention be given to the Rev. James Reid, for so promptly and ably confuting the arguments of Bishop Hopkins, against the successful means now employed for the promotion of Temperance.

4. Moved by Langdon Simpson, That this convention recommend to the several Societies of St. Armand, the pledge of entire abstinence.

5. Moved by Dan. B. Gilbert, Resolved, That this convention views with deep regret the backwardness of the aged, and of influential men, from the Temperance cause.

6. Moved by B. Casey, That a Seigniorial Temperance Convention be held at

Hancock Hill, on the 26th instant, at one o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE ADAMS, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

SIR:—It is very desirable that the Constitutionalists, in this province, should, at the present crisis of affairs, be united, and go hand in hand in all their movements. Union, in all things, is strength; and when entered into for the protection of our dearest rights, and the self-preservation, as now in the case of constitutionalists in this province, every man should do all that he can for the maintenance of a rigorous unanimity. A bundle of the toughest yew twigs may easily be broken, one by one, but when essayed together, they support one another, and defy the strength of the most sinewy arm.

Union of purpose, and mutual unshaken confidence are, at present, if ever, necessary, in order to ensure protection, and the redress of all those grievances which are, and have been inflicted upon us by the House of Assembly. It is therefore with deep regret, that many of your readers have seen certain positions, advanced by the Executive Committee of the Montreal Constitutional Association, in a set of solemn, deliberate resolutions which have the inevitable tendency of introducing distrust and discussion into the camp. The project, avowed in the 10th resolution, which its framers say 'would meet with the unqualified approbation of this association,' is one that cannot be read by us, residing in the country, without alarm. It may meet with their 'unqualified approbation,' but they may rest assured it will meet with the most determined and most 'unqualified' opposition of every man in the district of Montreal out of the city. What are we who remain in the district, within the jurisdiction of Lower Canada, to be deserted by our friends in the time of need, and to be compelled to make terms as we may with our oppressors, and to be compelled to go out of the province when we want to sell a pound of butter, or buy a bushel of salt?

The Montreal Constitutional Association may desire this change, but we, in the country, especially in the Townships will resist such an atrocious dismemberment to the very utmost of our power; and in our resistance there will be no disunion. Radicals, Constitutionalists and Tories will all merge into conservatives.

Many reasons might be given in justification of our 'unqualified' opposition, but I save your valuable paper, because I do not apprehend that any man can be found in the Townships, who needs to be convinced of the extreme folly & wickedness of cutting off the Island of Montreal from this province.

Yet some reasons may be suggested why the Executive Committee should pause, and reconsider the position which they have assumed, although it would appear they had, in their own estimation, already weighed the matter sufficiently, before they came to declare in a solemn resolution that 'the project of annexing the county of Vaudreuil and the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada would meet with the unqualified approbation of this Association.' Montreal has been the seat of justice for this extensive district since the country became a British colony. In case of its transfer to Upper Canada, what is to become of all our legal records? Do the framers of the resolutions view with 'unqualified approbation' the transfer of all the legal records of the district of Montreal within a jurisdiction into which we can have no access? If the gentlemen of the Bar view this dismemberment of the province 'with unqualified approbation,' it must be admitted that their generosity is extraordinary, or that they have reasons for their generosity which lie far hid from us in the regions of metaphysics. We suppose them to have been licensed to practise in all his Majesty's courts in this province, and no where else, and that their license has no more force in Upper Canada than it has in the State of New York. It therefore follows that in case of the proposed dismemberment they will have to decamp, or submit, amid their golden dreams of realizing a fortune to console the closing scene of life *cum dignitate*, to enter into new articles of clerkship, before they can be admitted to the Bar of Montreal in Upper Canada. The merchants, for any thing I know, sacrifice nothing; but the Lawyers and the inhabitants of the district sacrifice their dearest rights. If then the Executive Committee persist in their resolution it must be that they are determined to desert their companions, who looked up to their superior knowledge and intelligence, as a guide for them to follow, and to procure for themselves a boat to escape from a sinking vessel, without caring if all they leave behind should perish in the wreck.

If the 'project' had not appeared in a set of grave resolutions, it could not have any claim to the least consideration, because, under every view in which it can be presented, it is preposterous, and because it can bring no redress of grievances. And admitting that it would be gratifying to the people of Montreal to escape from the fangs of Mr. Papineau and his majority, what reason can justify the desertion of their fellow subjects in the district? In all cases of difficulty the man who stands firm by his companions in danger is praised, while the selfish policy of caring only for number one never escapes from being the subject of deep-toned execration. I have not commented on this resolution with a view to offend its framers, but from an earnest desire to induce them, if possible, to give it a re-consideration, and keep within such bounds as will insure unanimity and mutual confidence in a great and noble cause. I have yet some more observations to make on another resolution, relating to a subject which they have very unnecessarily, forced to pass through their crucible. Should you see fit to

give this a place in your paper, another will follow in due time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. D.

Mr Editor, Sir,—As your Patrons are principally agriculturalists you may perhaps think the following facts of sufficient interest to be inserted in the Standard—if so, you are at liberty so to do.

A PRODUCTIVE HEIFER.
I weighed this morning a heifer calf at four hours old (from a Teeswater heifer) which weighed 105lbs, being the fourth calf from the same heifer which is five years old, the present month—this is the more extraordinary as the heifer last year had no calf. Yours,
STEVENS BAKER,
Dunham 17th March 1836.
Let the West beat the above.—Ed.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.
FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 22, 1836.

Whereas the acts above enumerated could have taken place only in a body, the majority of which are politically and morally corrupt &c. 5th Resolution of Missiskoui B. C. A.

If any thing were wanting to demonstrate the political turpitude, and moral corruption of the 'majority' of the Assembly, it will be found in the facts to which the debate on our first page alludes. The facts are briefly these. There are two polling places in Missiskoui, each situated in the most central places in the county, viz: Dunham Flatts and Frelighsburg. A few individuals, at Stanbridge Upper Mills, actuated by a petty jealousy and instigated by a Bailiff of the name of Knight, got up a petition last fall, to have the polling place removed from Frelighsburg to that village. This petition was so grossly unjust, towards Sutton and St. Armand East, that a counter one was circulated, and signed by about seven hundred most respectable names, and presented; it was supported too by Mr Baker, a county member. The being, Knight, above named, is a M. P. P. and he pledged himself of course to support the petition of his own hatching.

The petitions were referred to a committee. The entity Knight managed to get himself examined before the committee, and, being possessed of a Bailiff's office and tavern stand at Bedford, in the northwestern part of the county, he was mean enough to declare that Bedford was the fittest place, contrary to the understanding come to with the Upper Mills petitioners. (His evidence we shall publish in a future number.) Mr Baker opposed it, but the shameless committee ordered his evidence to be so taken down, as to make it appear, that he was in favor of Bedford. After discovering the falsehoods which the committee had foisted into his evidence, he at five different times, remonstrated, and requested that his evidence should be stated truly. The committee pledged themselves, that it should be done, but the pledge was not redeemed. Mr Besserer comes down and reports in favor of Bedford—a place that had not been petitioned for—of course his report was false.

Here then is the moral corruption of Papineau's 'majority.' They resolve to oppress a county hostile to them in politics, and without evidence, and in defiance of the petitions from the county, pass a bill appointing a polling place for which not one man had petitioned, simply because one of their 'majority' owned a tavern stand there. Such iniquitous conduct is unparalleled in the history of legislation.

We learn this lesson too, that, if the 'majority' are so lost to honesty, shame or decency, as to falsify the evidence of a member of the House, what would they not do, in the case of a blunt farmer such as Mr Dodds? No honest man's character is safe in their hands.

Mr Baker boldly denied in his place, the evidence recorded, and at once accused the committee of having been guilty of corrupting it.

The mendacious committee had not the effrontery to deny it, nor to deny that five times they had engaged to mend their LIE. Had they not been aware that Mr Baker was able to convict them of their corrupt practices, he would have been called to order, and, being one of 'the hated English,' would have been most probably voted guilty of a breach of privilege and sent to jail.

The county will see, from the debate that Mr Baker supports its true interests, as he promised at the hustings. Knight's assertion to the contrary is consequently a falsehood.

We would not object to Bedford as an additional polling place, but we insist that the people of Sutton should not be compelled to travel 50 miles to give their votes, merely because Knight owns a tavern stand in that village. To remove the poll to the

Upper Mills would be an act of less injustice to Sutton.

The conduct of the Assembly, in the above transaction, is only one instance, of a glaring one, of the manner, in which all the matters brought before it are disposed of. They suppress truth, and invent falsehood, unrestrained by any moral principle, in order to pay an instalment of the price of a renegade, or to suit a party purpose. The bill met its proper fate in the Council; it was lost.

The grand jury has ignored the bill laid before it against Mr. Holland the jailor of Montreal jail, relative to the death of Collins. This is another case, in which the House of Assembly has affirmed a direct falsehood.

The Editors of the Montreal papers are a set of sad dogs. The City papers have been presented by the Grand Jury on account of their violence; the *Missiskoui Standard* being published in the District of Montreal is evidently excepted.

They richly deserved to be hauled over the coals, for they have enjoyed the privilege of having the Standard, for the last 12 months as a pattern, of moderation, calmness, mildness, sweetness, and so forth yet strange to tell, they have not profited by it. The fellows deserved ten times more. It will teach them to take example by their betters after this.

The Editor of the old lady, *La Minerve*, has been bound over in £500, and two sureties in £250 each to answer for a 'contempt' towards the Grand Jury.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Report of the Quebec Constitutional Association, & to S. D.'s letter.

A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Reid, at Frelighsburg, on Sunday next, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society for supplying religious instruction to destitute settlers and Indians in Lower Canada. Every one ought to attend, and add their mite.

MONDAY, 29th February.
Mr O'Callaghan reported the following answer to the Address of the 18th instant; committed for Monday next.
Gentlemen,

I find by the report delivered to me with the address that Mr Justice Gale is accused of having been a partizan of the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, against which the people complained in the year 1827: of having in the year 1822 taken an active part in circulating a petition to the Imperial Parliament, praying for the Legislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which petition is stated to have been calumnious, and calculated to disturb the institutions and customs of Lower Canada; of having some years ago, while chairman of the Quarter Sessions of Montreal, made an improper and oppressive use of his office, tending to destroy the independency of the Magistracy; and, finally, of having in 1823, given evidence before a committee of the house of Commons, hostile to the laws, customs, and institutions in force in this province.

All these allegations refer to a date antecedent to Mr Gale's being raised to a seat on the bench, but I find no statement reflecting on his conduct subsequent to that appointment, nor, therefore any ground which would justify me entering into the question whether, as prayed by the house, immediate measures should be taken for his removal. He has been confirmed in his appointment by the Royal Prerogative, and failing any misbehaviour as a Judge, it would be inconsistent with the security which should always attach to the tenure of that office, while rightfully administered, that I should consider whether he ought to be dismissed for acts committed before his Majesty approved of his elevation to the bench.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, 19th February,

Married,
At Toronto, on the 1st ult., George C. Ward, Esquire, of Port Hope, Barrister at Law, to Miss Harriet Amelia Brent, daughter of Mr. William Brent, of Quebec.
At Champlain, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. C. C. Stevens, Mr. George Loomis to Miss Clarissa M. Ford, both of Champlain.

Died,
At Franklin, Vt., on the 14th instant, infant son of John Wilson.

Notice.
All persons indebted to me will save cost by calling and settling the same without delay.
JAMES McCANNA.
Frelighsburg March 15th, 1836.

CARDING MACHINES.
A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Frothingham & Marshall, Montreal.
N. B. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 22, 1836. 48—tr.

100 Cords of Bark Wanted.
A LSO a smart young man at farming business for the season.
PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, March 1, 1836. 48 4w.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR;
FOR
Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,
Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.
Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.
A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missiskoui Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Cook, Esquire, will find it for their interest to make prompt payment. All notes and accounts will be left for collection without further notice.
JANE COOK, Executrix.
St. Armand, March 1 1836. 47 tr

Notice.
I hereby given to all those that have any claims against the Estate of the late
David Partelow,
Deceased, in his life time of Noyan, County of Rouville, to file said demands duly authenticated to the undersigned, at his house in Henryville on or before the first day of April next, for liquidation, and all those that are indebted to said Estate to make payment on or before the first day of May next.
SETH WARNER.
Tutor to the Minors of the late DAVID PARTELOW.
Henryville, Feb. 17th 1836. 47—4w.

Public Notice
I hereby given, that all claims, demands, or accounts against the Estate of the late
John Armington Rhodes, Esq.,
in his life time of St Armand, and Province of Lower Canada, shall be presented for adjustment to W. W. SMITH, Esquire, at Phillipsburg, St Armand, on or before the 15th day of March next.
In default of which, they the said claimants or any of them, will be for ever thereafter barred from any claim or demand against the said Estate.
LUCY MATTOCKS, Tutrix.
W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.
Phillipsburg, Feb. 15th, 1836. 46—3w.

For Sale
THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn. For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.
HENRY BORTCH.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tr.

Star Tavern,
New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,
THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.
The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, & he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.
January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Church, jr. and Consort, are hereby notified that their Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for immediate collection, without further notice.
J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors
Churchville, 6th Feb. 1836. 44

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by
W. W. SMITH.
Missiskoui Bay. 36 tr.

Temperance!!
JUST Published, and for sale at this office, A defence of the Temperance Society,
in answer to the objections of the Rt. Reverend Bishop HOPKINS.
By the Rev. JAMES REID, Rector of Trinity Church, St Armand East.
Price 10 cents; or 6 pence.

POETRY.

BY C. G. LYONS.

Oh! steal not thou my faith away,
Nor tempt to doubt the trusting mind,—
Let all the earth can yield decay,
But leave this heavenly gift behind,—
Our life is like a meteor gleam,
Lit up amid surrounding gloom,—
A dying lamp, a fitful beam,
Quench'd in the cold and silent tomb.

'Yet, if as holy men have said,
There lie beyond that dreary bourne
Some region where the faithful dead
Eternally forget to mourn;
Welcome the scold, the sword, the chain,
The burning wild, the black abyss,—
I shrink not from the path of Pain,
Which endeth in a world like this.

'But oh! if all that nerves us here,
When grief assaults and sorrow stings,
Exist but in the shadowy sphere
Of fancy's weak imaginings;
If hopes, though cherished long and deep,
Be cold and baseless mockeries;
Then welcome that eternal sleep,
Which knoweth not of dreams like these.

'Yet hush! thou troubled heart! be still!
Renounce thy vain philosophy;—
Like morning on the misty hill,
The light of truth will break on thee.
Go—search the prophet's deathless page—
Go—question thou the radiant sky,
And learn from them, mistaken sage,
The glorious words—"Thou shalt not die."

ALICE PRIOR.

She arrived at the school on a holiday afternoon, towards the close of the spring, when all the scholars were out in the neighboring fields, except Frank and myself. We were seated under the great elm in the dooryard, engaged in our favorite game, in which each alternately endeavored to surpass the other, by reading the greater number of lines in Virgil without breaking the measure, when the carriage drove up, and Alice Prior alighted. We spent the remainder of the day in introducing the new-comer to all the objects of interest within and around the seminary; and from that time forth, for two years, we three were inseparable companions whenever school regulations did not preclude our intercourse. It was the happiest period of my life. I loved the gentle orphan as a brother may love a favorite sister; but farther than this, I dared not to give way to my feelings, being aware of the previous attachment of the cousins. At length I was called to the city to superintend my father's mercantile affairs, as his partner. Frank & I corresponded for many months, until at length becoming more and more engrossed in the business of the busy world, I neglected to answer his letters altogether. In his last he informed me of the death of his parents, that Alice had been adopted by a natural uncle, a Mr. Morton, who was childless, and reported to be among the wealthiest of the metropolis, and that his collegiate course was almost completed. I made inquiries for Alice soon after, but not being able to ascertain her place of residence, her remembrance gradually passed from my mind, and I thought no more of the country belle for three whole years, till one night I met her at a large party. I knew her at the first glance, but the artless school-girl had grown into the accomplished woman. She had just been led to the piano by her adopted father as I recognized her. Scarcely had she struck a dozen notes, before the numerous groups throughout the spacious and thronged saloon became still, and ere the first stanza was ended, I fancied myself in some vast hall where music and statuary had united their fascination, so motionless were the listeners, so charming the strain. There was more of melody than power in her voice, which, with the touching expression she gave to the sentiment, made its way directly to the heart.... She sang a few more popular airs, and then resigned her seat.

'Can this be Alice Prior?' whispered I, audibly, as she passed me, arm in arm with a gentleman, who was conducting her to a little knot of friends.

'It is even so,' returned a familiar voice, at my elbow.

I looked round, and beheld a tall figure leaning against a pillar just on my right. I recognized the features of Frank Werner. I grasped his hand, and in a moment we were boys again. We retired to a distant corner of the room, and there run over the prominent events in the history of our lives since we parted at the boarding school. Among other particulars, he acquainted me with an engagement between himself and his cousin, previous to her removal to the metropolis, of their subsequent correspondence while he was at college; 'which lasted but a few months,' continued he, with emotion, 'before she became remiss in answering my letters, till at length I heard from her no longer. By and by I came to the city to pursue my professional studies; but my feelings had been too deeply wounded by her silence to seek an interview. We met, however, occasionally, as the sphere of my acquaintance enlarged, but she had forgotten me, and she was no longer the unsophisticated being for whom we contrived so many gratifications in our school-boy days. Adopted, nay, idolized by a man of large fortune, transplanted into the fascinating scenes of metropolitan gaiety and splendor, and enchanted by all the pleasures which wealth and beauty can summon, she has learned to forget, or to look back with disdain on those simple delights amid which she was nurtured. She has breathed the malaria of flattery, till her young heart has become tainted with its poison. She has learned that she is an object of admiration. She has learned that she is heir to a splendid inheritance, and the consciousness of independence is but another name for pride. No expense has been spared to perfect her in the fashion-

able accomplishments of the day, and these with her elegant person and prospective dowry, have drawn around her a crowd of admirers. I too still observe her, but it is at a distance; I stand aloof and gaze at her as at some glorious and unapproachable being, from the mastery of whose presence it is impossible to break away. We meet comparatively often, for I cannot bring myself to shun the opportunity of seeing her, though she passes me unnoticed, or noticing me but with indifference.'

'Assuredly, my friend,' said I, 'there is a fortune in love, and therefore to repine at the awards of the blind goddess is of no avail. In the disappointments of affection, as in all others of the heart, stoicism is the true philosophy. Come, come, Frank, away with this boyish melancholy—cheer up, and remember that though this passage in your life be gloomy and desolate, it may be the highway to scenes of light and beauty which await your future progress.'

'It is useless to philosophize,' replied Werner. 'Reason, I own, shows us true beacons by which we might safely direct our course, but Love sits at the helm of the heart, and—'

'Should be thrown overboard for a blind pilot,' interrupted I, 'whenever he trifles with his trust amid breakers and quicksands.'

Before he had time to reply, a friend beckoned me to her from a distant part of the room. The lady who had summoned me was one of the gay circle in which Alice was seated, and after a little time I was introduced to the latter. She had not forgotten me; but whenever, in the course of conversation, I reverted to past scenes, she became silent, and even apparently discontented. At first I did not notice her embarrassment, so pleasing was it to speak of the associations awakened by her presence; but I soon discovered my error, and remarked to myself that there is no surer way of forfeiting the good grace of those who have risen to consequence from the humble walks of life, than to remind them of their first estate. Pride, like the eagle, looks upward, and finds no gratification in surveying the low perch from which it plumed its wing for eminence.

'Who is that student-looking unknown, whom you left in the corner yonder?' asked one of the group. 'He looks as pale and melancholy as a discarded lover.'

All eyes were directed towards Frank, whose face was partly turned towards the window, through which the full-moon was beaming.

'That my friend, Dr. Werner,' I returned, 'I believe you formerly knew him, Miss Prior.'

'Indifferently,' she replied with nonchalance.

'He affected to be your beau at school, I have been informed,' observed another of the party. 'His country gallantry must have been really amusing.'

'He my beau,' cried Alice, extending her forefinger with a scornful smile; 'that tall mountaineer my beau, indeed! and she laughed outright.'

The jesture and the contemptuous smile did not escape the notice of their object. I looked at the haughty girl and our eyes met. A blush passed over her features, but it was instantly followed by an expression of careless gaiety; and tossing a billet to me, she said,

'Here, Mr. Morgan, this is for you: you used to be an admirer of sonnets, and of course you will be greatly obliged to me for so valuable a present. Your friend handed it to me this evening, by mistake, I presume.'

'Read it, do, do,' cried half a dozen voices at once.

'No, no, indeed,' interrupted Alice, 'you must spare me—I am positive I should not survive such an infliction.'

Werner turned away in confusion, and withdrew from the apartment, stung to the quick.

The group was soon after dispersed in a cotillion, and as my feelings were warmly excited in my friends' behalf, I took the opportunity of being alone to see what he had written as a valedictory to his cousin.—The following were the lines:

Farewell—the spell is broken
That held me in its thrall;
Farewell—the word is spoken
My lips shall ne'er recall!
And though we oft may meet, perchance,
And mingle in the stirring dance;
With pleasure's idle-hearted;
We shall not meet as we have met,
Ere hope's first morning star had set,
Nor part as we have parted.

I loved thee and must love thee still
In memory of the past,
Amid what'er of earthly ill
My future lot be cast!
For in my boyhood's sunny prime,
Thou wert a gem in mine;
Life's golden moments fell,
Thou wert a peri in my eyes,
Sent from Love's own sweet paradise
In my young heart to dwell.

Ay, curl that cherub lip in scorn,
And give to wit the rein,
And barb that tongue with sarcasm born
From thy proud heart's disdain,
In mockery of one who erst
Was ever foremost of the first
To guard thy maiden fame—
One who, with quick adventurous hand
Had braved the proudest of the land
That lightly named thy name

And yet if thou canst borrow,
In beauty's fruitful pride,
Delight from friendship's sorrow,
Smile on, I will not chide:
Yet ah, methinks it were more kind,
More fraught with woman's feeling mind
To hide derision's fang,
From one who even now would dare
More than life's brittle thread could bear,
Ere thou shouldst feel a pang.

Farewell, may nought of sadness
Fy coming hours befall:
But thine to meet with gladness
And gentle looks from all—
And mine to wend my way alone,

Whether with thorns or roses strown,
I care not—fate shall tell—
Soul-nerved with stoic pride to bear
Calmly the cold world's wintriest air,
And ev'n thine own—farewell.

I suddenly roused from the reverie into which the perusal of the stanza had thrown me, by a shriek which broke from near the centre of the apartment, and hurrying towards the spot, I beheld Alice, pale and insensible, in the arms of the gentleman with whom she had been dancing. One of the large chandeliers had broken from its fastenings by the jar of the cotillions, and the whole weight of the massy ornament had fallen obliquely upon the neck and shoulder of the beautiful girl. The external injury was scarcely perceptible, and after a little time she was so far recovered as to be enabled to ride home. An experienced surgeon was summoned, and when I called, a few days after, to learn the state of her health, her father informed me that her case had been pronounced hopeless! A large and deep-seated aneurism had made its appearance in such a situation that an operation was deemed impracticable. As I left the house my promise to Frank occurred to me, and I took my way to his office. I found him in rather a melancholy mood, and deeply engaged in study. After a little conversation on topics connected with past scenes, I asked him if he had seen his cousin since her late accident.

'No,' he replied, 'has any thing of consequence befallen her?'

I gave him the particulars of her misfortune. At first he would not believe me, but when convinced that I was in earnest, he dropped his head upon his hand and remained silent for several minutes. At length he asked,

'Did you say that Dr. — despaired of her recovery?'

'So her father assured me.'

'Then I will see her,' resumed he, after a little pause. 'I have had no inconsiderable experience in the treatment of such injuries.'

He took from a drawer a case of instruments, and having satisfied himself that they were in perfect order, we set off together for Mr. Morton's.

We found the old gentleman walking the room in agony of grief. As soon as he became a little calm, I introduced my companion as a young surgeon of eminence, whom I had taken the liberty to call in, thinking that possibly his experience might prove of some benefit to the sufferer.

'Thank you,' returned Mr. Morton; 'but I fear that all our efforts will end in disappointment.'

'While there is life there is hope,' observed Frank, encouragingly, as they entered the apartment of the invalid.

After a short absence they returned.

'And what think you, doctor?' whispered the old gentleman, as soon as he had closed the door.

'I think—nay, I know that she can be saved,' was the firm reply.

'Saved! How?'

'By a painful and most perilous operation.'

And who will perform it, asked I, 'since Dr. — has refused?'

'There is one,' replied Werner, 'who will attempt it, if his seniors lack courage.'

At this moment the door opened, & Dr. —, the surgeon in attendance, entered. (To be Continued.)

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received, and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.
DAN B. GILBERT.
Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

STORE, ASHLEY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET,

In whole or in parts.
THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Mississquoi Bay to Frelighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

JANE COOK.
Cooksville, St. Armand, }
29th November, 1835. } 34—tf

BOOKS AND BOOK

BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. JAMES RUSSELL.
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 12—ly

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

WEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATMARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarencville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Bromes; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

TO be sold, a Saw Mill, near Cooksville, in excellent repair, with twenty five acres of land attached, if required. Apply to MRS. JANE COOK, Cooksville, St. Armand, 26th Dec. 1835. 38

THE subscriber will pay CASH for PORK

BUTTER, WHEAT and OATS.

H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, Dec. 15th 1835. 36—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

NOS. 3 & 6 in seventh range of Sutton, west half of No. 3 in seventh range of Porton. These lands are well situated, commanded by good roads and mills, and in thick settlements, and the first quality. For particulars enquire of the Editor of the Standard. This is to forbid any one from cutting timber or settling on them, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for shipment onwards. Office of the British American Land Company. } 19—tf
Montreal, August 1, 1835.

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office. Office of the B. A. L. Co. } 16—tf
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835.

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly.
1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetacea of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author.

This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HEATERS, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR.
Oct. 18, 1835. Recording Secretary.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of

Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.
Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf

PROSPECTUS

of the

Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and Local Intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the Emigrant and of the Old Countryman are known to all our readers. The two papers were by mutual agreement of the respective Proprietors united on the 7th of October last, and merged in one journal under the above title. The success so far has been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favourable expectations that were formed. At the period of the junction a great improvement was made, both in matter and manner of getting up, which the Proprietor has every reason to believe has met with the greatest approbation. The editorial management was assigned to A. D. Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country, and a gentleman of classical attainments and literary acquirements. His efforts have been crowned with success.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman is intended for use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The Internal Improvements, the corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence, state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Countryman are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party spirit whatever.

It is published every Wednesday at No. 77 Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the Emigrant and Old Countryman among people from the old country, renders it an excellent vehicle for most and other advertisements, conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult., being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty thanks to the public for the extraordinary patronage they have received, and pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extending circulation of the united papers, we may state that in the first three months after the junction, say from the 7th of October to the 7th of January, Four hundred and twenty four new subscribers were added.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, railroads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]